

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome street.—SATURDAY IN PARIS.—JERRY LIND.

WOODS THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.—THE ELVES.—PAS DE PASIONATO.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street, near Sixth Avenue.—FRANCIS COMPTON.—LA TARTARUE.—LA NAISSANCE DE ST. PIERRE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 225 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—ETHIOPIAN SINGING, DANCING, &amp;c.—MARIETTA LA MORGAN.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S OLD SCHOOL OF MINSTRELRY, BROADWAY, 125th St. Fifth Avenue Opera House, No. 2, West Twenty-fourth street.—WHO KILLED THE POLICEMAN?

TORY PASTORS' OPERA HOUSE, 30 Bowery.—SINGING, DANCING, BURLESQUE, &amp;c.—THE NEW YORK STAR CARPENTERS.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 42 Broadway.—NEED COMICALITY, BURLESQUE, &amp;c.—THE LEARNED EXHIBITION.

HOOKEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELRY.—SINGING, DANCING, &amp;c.—THE NEW YORK STAR CARPENTERS.

BROOKLYN ATHLETIC.—BLIND TONY'S FAIRWELL CONCERTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THIS CONCERT SONGS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth Avenue.—ART EXHIBITION.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

New York, Tuesday, May 29, 1866.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Owing to the crowded state of our columns we are compelled this morning to leave out a number of advertisements.

THE NEWS.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a committee was appointed to investigate the condition of the national banks. The joint resolution to facilitate inter-State communication was called up, and soon after the Senate adjourned.

In the House Mr. Stevens introduced a bill to enable the States lately in rebellion to regain their privileges in the Union. The main points in the bill are that the States governments are illegal and as soon as they form legal governments they will receive representation, the present governments being valid enough for municipal purposes until the formation of new ones. All rebels are considered as foreigners and must take out naturalization papers five years before they are allowed to vote. The sections relative to the negro are as usual. The bill was ordered to the Committee of the Whole. The consideration of the bill was then resumed, and after some discussion, the bill was reported to the House. Several amendments were voted upon and the bill was finally passed by a vote of 111 to 11.

The republican Senatorial caucus yesterday transferred the whole subject of reconstruction to the Senatorial portion of the Reconstruction Committee, excluding Senator Johnson, who is a democrat. It is the general opinion that the second and third sections will be amended so that representation will be apportioned by the number of voters, and only those rebels who have violated oaths to the federal government be disfranchised.

THE CITY.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday the special committee appointed to designate a proper site for the erection of a structure for the United States Post Office and Courts recommended that this edifice be erected in the portion of the City Hall Park south of a line drawn from the northern corner of Broome street and Park row. The Board subsequently adjourned to Monday next.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday and adopted a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for the erection of an iron railing around Madison square. A resolution in favor of providing a stand of colors for the Ninth regiment was laid over. After disposing of a number of routine papers the Board adjourned.

The Board of Appeals met yesterday to hear applications from those liquor dealers in Brooklyn precincts whose licenses have been suspended. The Board adjourned.

The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last evening at the room of the society. The attendance was large, including many ladies. The appointment of officers for the ensuing year was made, and after the reports of the various committees were submitted the meeting adjourned.

The second and closing session of the annual convention of the Board of Delegates of American Instructors was held last evening. The report of the executive committee was adopted, and a resolution of thanks tendered to the American Minister at Bern, Switzerland, for his efforts in behalf of the oppressed Jewish citizens of that country. After a lengthy discussion on the expediency of establishing a theological seminary for the education of candidates for the Jewish ministry the measure was finally adopted, the delegates in charge of the matter engaging to report to the success of their movements at the next meeting of the convention. Having elected Messrs. Abram Hart, H. Joseph, Rev. Isaac Leiser and S. Aaron of the Board for the ensuing year, the delegates dispersed to reasonable at the call of the chair.

Dr. Russell reports no admissions to the Cholera Hospital Ship since the last report. The number now on hand is forty-four.

The second brigade, National Guard, Colonel Louis Burger commanding, held their field day in East New York yesterday. The movements consisted for the greater part in close column manoeuvres. This brigade numbers about three thousand men. In the evening they were reviewed by Major General Sanford and staff.

The Ninth regiment paraded yesterday about three hundred and fifty strong and were reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council in front of the City Hall.

The African Methodist Episcopal Conference held morning and afternoon sessions yesterday at Zion Church, corner of Frederick and West Tenth streets. This morning an open session will be held.

The ship carpenters, caulkers and joiners now on a strike marched in procession along the docks yesterday, with the view of inducing the men who had returned to work to desert. The demonstration was conducted to a peaceful manner.

The student on the bodies of the men who were killed at the recent riot at the Academy of Music was commenced yesterday. Evidence was adduced showing where the deceased were at the time the riot took place. The examination will be continued this morning.

The Weed-tear case came up before Judge Jones yesterday on the presentation of the documents already published in the Herald. The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

In the United States Commissioner's office, yesterday, before Commissioner Bates, James Healy charged James Hughes with having defrauded him out of \$7500 hourly money. The case which presents some extraordinary circumstances is the subject of the hourly jumping agency, was referred to this morning.

The examination into the particulars of the charges against Mr. Landgrave, of having absconded with several thousand francs, the property of the Bank of Directors, France, was opened yesterday before Commissioner Bates. Some evidence having been given, the case was adjourned till to-day.

In the General Sessions, yesterday, William O'Neil was convicted of grand larceny in stealing about three hundred dollars worth of clothing from Sarah O'Neil, No. 5 West street, on the 8th of March. He was remanded to prison, Samuel Moulton pleaded guilty to an attempt to steal a silver watch from Francis Wilson, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Yesterday, in the United States District Court, before Judge Bonedict, the government obtained a verdict in a case in which they had seized five cases of cigars consigned from Havana to B. Trickett &amp; Co. The goods were entered at this port as a valuation of \$2,000, but the government appraiser advanced this figure to over \$4,000, and the cigars were seized for condemnation. Mr. Trickett and Mr. B. K. Phelps, United States Assistant District Attorneys, were for the government, and

Messrs. Kaufman, Frank and Wilson for the defendant.

The bill divorce suit has been discontinued, an amicable settlement having been made between the parties.

Indictments have been found by the Grand Jury in the Court of General Sessions against William Churchill and nine others for violating the new law to prevent boarding house runners from boarding emigrant ships while lying in the stream.

A writ of error and stay of proceedings has been granted in the case of Dr. Otto Claus, convicted of the manslaughter of Philip Carran and sentenced to State Prison for two years. The case will now be brought before the General Term of the Supreme Court.

The North American Lloyd steamer Atlantic, which arrived at this port on Sunday last from Bremen, had one thousand one hundred and fifty-eight passengers on board, all of whom were in good health. There were three births during the passage.

The steamship South America, having been detained over one day, will sail from pier No. 43 North river, tomorrow, 30th, at three P. M., for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro. The mails for the above places will close at the Post Office at half-past one P. M.

David Carmody, who was sentenced some time ago to the State Prison for three years for an assault on James Campbell, in Brooklyn, had his sentence commuted yesterday to six months in the Penitentiary, facts having come to the knowledge of the Court to the effect that Campbell was intimate with Carmody's wife while the latter was in the army, and the prisoner being thereby justified to a certain extent in the assault.

The stock market opened buoyant, became heavy and closed very firm yesterday. Governments were steady. Gold closed at 137 1/2.

The fall in gold rendered commercial values more or less nominal and in many instances holders were anxious to secure a market for their merchandise even at lower prices. Cotton was dull, with more sellers than buyers, and prices were lower. Groceries were generally dull and heavy, but not decidedly lower. On Chicago flour was dull and lower. Wheat was lower. Corn lower and out of lower. Pork was somewhat firmer. Beef steady. Lard dull but unchanged. Petroleum dull and heavy, and whiskey nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The total expenditures of the United States for the quarter ending March 31 were \$172,040,363 1/2. The total receipts were \$237,544,644 1/2. The expenditures on account of the public debt were \$31,500,473 1/2.

Official despatches from Mazatlan, dated May 16, to the Imperial Consul of Mexico, stationed at San Francisco, which are corroborated by private letters, state that the liberals attacked the garrison of Hermosillo on the 4th, and after a bloody struggle captured the town. A scene of pillage then commenced, in which stores were ransacked, rich men robbed, poor ones murdered and women violated. Corvina had been defeated at Sinaloa by the imperialists who were in hot pursuit of him.

The North Carolina State Convention continued its session yesterday. An ordinance was introduced granting an amnesty to all prisoners except those guilty of criminal felonies prior to May 1, 1865. While discussing the question Mr. Caldwell, of Burke county, stated that bills of indictment against persons who have been in the rebel army were quietly ignored by a grand jury which has on the commission of the slightest offences prosecuted Union men to the bitter end. The whole subject was finally referred to a special committee.

A Foulton Convention was held in the city of Newark, N. J., yesterday, at which both factions of the party were fully represented. A resolution was adopted reorganizing James Stephens as the Head Centre of the organization. At a mass meeting in the evening Mr. Stephens enforced the necessity of union and organization, and repeated his assertion that fighting shall commence this year.

Jeff Davis is making the most of his little parole at Fort Monroe. He is out whenever the weather will permit. It is thought by his counsel that in case his trial is postponed as was reported in yesterday's Herald, he will be allowed to go to his home on his parole until it takes place.

The court martial for the trial of Colonel Paulding, the disbursing paymaster who deposited his funds in the Merchants' National Bank of Washington, thereby losing \$300,000 to the government when the bank failed, was to have assembled in Washington yesterday.

The bodies of a man and woman were found on the beach at Fort Hamilton yesterday. The body of the woman, like those discovered on Sunday at Coney Island, was enclosed in a sack.

The rainy weather which prevailed here on Sunday was general throughout the country. In Pennsylvania it became a terrific tornado, blowing down the bridge over Lackawanna river at Ronetdale, and committing other damage. In Wisconsin a northeast gale in and continued twenty-four hours, accompanied by considerable rain. In California the rain fell in such abundance that serious fears are entertained for the wheat crop, whole fields of it being prostrated.

The bodies of two men and a woman were found on the beach at Fort Hamilton yesterday. The body of the woman, like those discovered on Sunday at Coney Island, was enclosed in a sack.

The Missouri river steamboat Leodora was burned near Yankton City four days ago. Loss \$25,000.

The President and Congress—An End to the Quarrel.

Within a week, if Mr. Thaddeus Stevens keeps his word—and we sincerely hope that he will have pluck enough to keep it—the quarrel between the President and Congress will be brought to a decided issue. In his speech on Saturday, referring to the removal of officials who do not sustain the President, Mr. Stevens angrily exclaimed: "It is time that we built up a wall against such tyranny as this. It is malfeasance in office. If I were a little younger—and I shall be in a week, I think—I would let these officers know that this is a grand inquest of the nation, before which men who are guilty in office shall be brought and their cases presented to another tribunal to try them." Mr. Stevens is quite right. The House of Representatives is a grand inquest before which guilty officials can be brought and the Senate is a constitutional tribunal by which such cases may be tried. If the President be "irresponsible," if his Secretaries are "recrants," if Senators are "apostates," and if the President and his secretaries are "guilty of malfeasance in office," it is proper that they should be punished. Nobody can object to this. The constitution commands it. Mr. Stevens has, therefore, a clear course before him. Let not his backbone bend nor his knees grow weak. Let him present his charges in due and legal form and let us have a trial. The country is all ready for this movement if the radicals are. Things cannot and ought not to go on any longer as they have been going on during the past few months. The best interests of the American people require that the quarrel between the President and Congress shall be ended in some way or other. The way that Mr. Stevens has chosen is, perhaps, the shortest, and consequently we are in favor of its adoption.

We believe that in the bitter quarrel which has lasted so long and caused so much ill-feeling the President is entirely right and the radicals entirely wrong. We believe that the President is acting according to the constitution and that the radicals are trampling the constitution under foot. We believe that the President's policy of reconstruction is safe, practical, national and statesmanlike, and that the failure of the radicals to offer anything better or half so good, after many months of careful deliberation, ought to have been followed by a general and cordial acquiescence in the President's plan. We believe that the present Congress does not represent the sentiments of the people in regard to this great question and that the people are with the President almost unanimously. This is our creed.

and yet we call upon Mr. Stevens to make good the threat which he uttered on Saturday. It does not matter for what reason he uttered it. His wishes in regard to the Pennsylvania appointments may have been disregarded; he may have been aggravated by the predestined failure of his reconstruction scheme in the Senate; but, whatever his motives, he has at length reached the logical conclusion of the radical programme, and we want to see the game played out. All through this quarrel the radicals have displayed the utmost consistency. They have struck repeated blows at the President; they have controlled his Cabinet; they have dared him to change his advisers; they have treated his vetoes contemptuously; they have annoyed him in every possible manner and they have abused him in public and private upon every occasion. To these outrages there have been merely verbal responses from the White House. Not until recently have radicals been removed from office; and even now the President has commenced at the little end of the hydra's tail, instead of chopping off its heads like a Hercules. But these removals, small as they are, have aroused the wrath of Mr. Stevens. He has already ordered a bill to be prepared depriving the President of his constitutional and time-honored prerogative, and he now proposes to impeach all the officials concerned in the affair. We sincerely trust that he will carry out his threat and talk no more buncombe about the wonders he intends to perform.

We assume this position in relation to this quarrel and state our views thus frankly and unreservedly because it is evident that the people are heartily tired of having the government disgraced at home and abroad by so violent a feud. What respect can anybody entertain for a country whose executive and legislative departments are openly and bitterly hostile? When the radicals declare that the President is a traitor and the President asserts that Congress is led by rebels, it is time that some solution of the difficulty should be discovered. We have fought four years for the Union; we have sacrificed thousands of lives and millions of money for the Union; our gallant armies under General Grant triumphed over the Southern rebellion in order to restore the Union. This is somebody's fault; somebody is to blame for it and the people insist upon a settlement of the dispute as to whether the President or Congress is responsible. From neither the President nor Congress can they obtain any satisfactory response. Thus far the President has the best of the argument but the worst of the quarrel. He talks as though he were right; but the radicals act as though they were right. He insists that Southern representatives ought to be admitted to Congress; but the radicals keep them out. He insists that the South ought to be governed like the rest of the nation; but the radicals keep the South under the dominion of the bayonet and the Freedmen's Bureau. He issues orders and by command of the radicals his own Cabinet officers disregard those orders. In the meantime here we are with half a country, heavy taxes, a depreciated currency and the extremists of both parties only restrained from meditating revolutionary proceedings by the certainty that General Grant, who is acceptable to all parties, will be our next President. But the next Presidency is still a long way off and this quarrel cannot continue until then without fearfully injuring the country. When a Congressman is permitted to accuse the President of treason, the Secretaries of malfeasance in office and honorable Senators of apostasy, without being once called to order for his violations of parliamentary rules and without a vote of censure being passed upon him, the most indignant must be roused to an appreciation of the dangers of the situation. Such outbreaks are perilous to the public peace, fatal to the reputation of the United States and indicative of an animosity that cannot be too promptly checked. The remedy which Mr. Stevens himself proposes is a severe one; but it is much better than doing nothing. If the President will take no decided step, if he will not change his Cabinet and call our leading generals and admirals into his councils, it remains for the radicals to force matters to an issue, just as they have always taken the initiative. We know precisely how the scheme of Mr. Stevens will end; we know that the President will be sustained both by Congress and the people. And it is for this very reason and because we hope that this new attack will cause the President to act and thus expose the weakness and punish the perfidy of these malcontents that we eagerly second the proposal of Mr. Stevens and pray that he may be young enough "within a week" to make good his threats and boasts.

THE OPERATIONS OF THE EXCISE LAW.—There are two conspicuous features in the operations of the Excise law that must attract observation. One is the humorous side of the question, as presented by the many shifts resorted to in order to avoid its obligations, and the other is the tragic phase of the question, as exemplified in the riots, bloodshed and general turbulence arising from it in the suburbs of the metropolis, where the law is not in force. On the one hand we have the concert saloons flanking the commissioners by keeping open on Sunday, which they have not done for a long time, presenting all the attractions of their pretty waiting girls and other inducements to Sabbath desecration, on the pretence of vending only coffee and tea and sweetmeats. They can do with impunity, it appears; but how long will it be before the surreptitious distribution of more intoxicating beverages will become familiar to the frequenters of the Sunday concert? But whether liquor is ever sold in these resorts or not, we take it that it is infinitely more demoralizing to keep these places open on Sunday than to furnish a gentleman with a bottle of claret at his dinner in a hotel or restaurant. In the light of this curious discrimination the Excise law is absurd. Then we had the extraordinary spectacle the other day of a number of dealers who were arrested for violating the law by keeping open after midnight putting in the plea that as they had no license the law was not binding upon them. The plea was sustained by the police justices, thus establishing the fact that those who violate the first principles of the law by selling liquor without a license are not subject to the penalty for disregarding its minor features, paying a premium, as it were, upon illegal business; another evidence of the absurdity of the law.

But the first serious case of the tragic effects of this enactment occurred on a Hoboken ferry-boat on Sunday, when a man discharged a pistol at another and wounded him in the midst of a dense crowd of women and children. Various trivial cases of assault have occurred in that vicinity since the law went into operation and also in our own immediate suburbs. In fact drunkenness has increased on Sunday in and around the city for the past few weeks, although the public drinking places have been closed. This fact is sufficient to prove that stringent laws for the regulation of the appetite defeat themselves. Police laws for the maintenance of public order, whether applied to the sale of liquors within certain hours and by respectable parties, or for any other purpose, can easily be made effective; but summary laws or laws indiscriminately constructed, with extreme and impractical provisions, are always a failure and work more harm than good. In this latter category the new Excise law comes and its fruits are already beginning to develop themselves.

WAR OR PEACE—PROSPECTS OF A EUROPEAN CONGRESS.—As the dangers of a general war are thickening in Europe rumors, suggestions and speculations in reference to a peace congress are multiplied. Among the latest of such rumors is that of the Florence Nations of May 15, that a note from the French government had reached the Italian capital proposing the assembling of a congress; "that France is said to have declared that she makes this proposal with the view of preventing war, without, however, pretending to impose that mode of settlement," and that the Italian government is stated to have declared in reply to this note that while Italy did not decline the proposal she would require the basis of the preliminary negotiations to be the cessation of Venetia.

"The cessation of Venetia," a condition precedent, is, then, the difficulty to a peace congress, so far as Italy is concerned, while the exclusion of this question from a congress would be the obstacle presented by Austria. In the same way, *pro and con*, the decision of the Danish duchies operates as a bar against a congress in reference to both Austria and Prussia. The three Powers, therefore, that are on the verge of war are excluded from a peace congress in advance by the very terms which they severally impose as the conditions necessary to secure their participation in it.

The chances of peace, then, depend upon the chances of a conference between England, France and Russia; and the consent of Napoleon to such a conference will depend upon the understanding that it is not to be bound by those detested treaties of 1815. It appears that on May 15 several of the Paris journals reported that there had been a meeting between Earl Cowley (the English ambassador), Baron Budberg (Russian ambassador) and M. Druyn de Lhuys (French Minister of Foreign Affairs), "with the object of bringing about a peaceful solution of the pending difficulties." There was, however, no confirmation of the intelligence; and from the simple fact that Napoleon stands aloof, on the plea of neutrality and freedom of action, when his active intervention in behalf of peace would secure peace, it is apparent that he wants war, is prepared for war and that it is not likely there will be a congress to prevent war through his agency as a peace-maker. France has everything to gain from war; Russia may also gain largely and has nothing to lose. England can do nothing without France and Russia, and so the chances for a European peace congress are exceedingly slim and doubtful. We are rather inclined to the conclusion that war will actually be commenced in Italy while the newspapers of Paris are still discussing the chances of peace and a peace congress.

GENERAL HOWARD AND THE OUTRAGES IN THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.—General Howard has written a communication to the Secretary of War in explanation of his attempt to screen certain agents of the Freedmen's Bureau from the consequences of offences charged against them, and says that "said letter was written prior to the publication of Steedman's and Fullerton's report and only intended to vouch for the officers referred to in the private letter received." He now earnestly recommends that, inasmuch as "a majority of those officers complained of are officers selected from the army, generally of excellent record and always vouched for by men of the highest standing in the community, hereafter a fair trial be allowed to every officer accused prior to the publication of charges against them." This request bears a suspicious aspect. What is there in the reports of Generals Steedman and Fullerton in regard to the operations of the Bureau that does not thus far support and endorse all that has been received and published from private sources? Does General Howard pretend that it is necessary the charges shall be referred to a secret commission before the poor negro can be protected from the cruelty and savagism of the puritanical agents of the Bureau? Is it necessary to whitewash the glaring evidences of rapacity concerning these agents which come before the public through responsible, if not immediately official, channels? It seems to us that General Howard, while vainly attempting to excuse himself from the accusation of screening the implicated officers from the charges preferred has laid himself liable to a more serious one, and that is of a desire to have the malefactors tried before a secret and partisan tribunal, where their wrong doings can be conveniently colored to suit party interests, if not of public propriety. The more the subject of this Freedmen's Bureau is ventilated the more the public will come into a knowledge of its improprieties. We publish elsewhere, in this connection, an official list of the officers of the Bureau who have been placed under arrest by order of the President.

IMPORTANT FROM BRAZIL.—Some time ago the government of Brazil evinced its liberality by a respectable subsidy to the line of American steamships established between the port of New York and the port of Rio Janeiro, in Brazil. We are now led to the opinion, by reports from Washington, at present unofficial, that the enlightened policy of the Emperor of Brazil will be still further carried out. It is stated that the Emperor purposes to open the coastwise trade of his empire to foreign vessels, thus yielding American merchants and ship-owners a profitable trade with which no European country can compete. Don Pedro deserves credit for this substantial evidence of the liberal policy of his government. It fore-shadows the enlightenment that is obtaining in the councils of the Emperor of Brazil, which we hope will not be extinguished until the

magnificent Amazon and the rich treasures and resources of the interior of the great empire of Brazil are offered to the Americans of the North for development. Then will the Emperor practically realize the richness of his realm and the usefulness of his reign.

BOMBARDMENT OF VALPARAISO—EFFECT OF THE NEWS IN ENGLAND.—There can be no more marked indication of the increasing weakness of the ruling class in England than the manner in which the news of the Valparaiso affair was received there. While in Parliament ministers were compelled to own that they had tied up the hands of the British admiral, by instructions which left him no alternative, the merchants of Liverpool held a meeting at which, after a great deal of strong language had been used, condemnatory of the course of the government, a resolution of thanks to Commodore Rodgers, of the United States Navy, was passed, for his generous and spirited conduct. This is just what we expected. We know that the British people would not be satisfied with the conduct of their representatives and that their indignation would react upon the government. It makes us regret all the more that Commodore Rodgers did not fling aside his own instructions and act out the part to which his inclinations led him. It would have made him a hero abroad as well as at home and established a precedent that would have conferred a lasting benefit on the commerce of the world.

The refusal of Earl Russell to permit the British Admiral to protect the property of the English merchants at Valparaiso was, no doubt, dictated by the same cowardly apprehensions that prevented him from uttering a word in defence of Denmark, when a little firmness on his part would have prevented Europe from drifting into a general war. The truth is that the governing class in England have such a dread of the effect of war on their interests that they prefer that Great Britain should abdicate her position as one of the first class Powers of the world to their incurring such a risk. They do not see that the pursuance of a timid policy is the surest way to provoke what they fear. Aggression always follows upon the exhibition of a consciousness of weakness. From being despised abroad they will fall into contempt at home and the people will very soon begin to ask if it be fitting that their affairs should be conducted by men who consult only their own selfish interests.

EXPLANATION OF THE MEMPHIS RIOTS.—The initial official report in relation to the Memphis riots has by this time been received by the government. It is that of General Steedman, commander of the post, and his report was forwarded by our Memphis correspondent in our issue of yesterday. It will be interesting to the country to know that these outrages are not traceable to any complicity on the part of the respectable inhabitants of Memphis, disloyal as they might have been during the rebellion, nor to the returned rebel soldiers, as many people in the North have surmised. The whole series of tumults and tragedies, it appears from our present information, resulted from a feeling of intense hatred entertained by the local police against a detachment of negro troops stationed in Memphis, between whom there have been frequent encounters in the discharge of their respective duties. With the light before us of the negro riots that have occurred at certain periods in the city of New York, there can be but little question as to the character of the riots in Memphis. It has been a desperate conflict between whites and blacks as to who shall command domestic labor in subordinate capacities. This contest will probably prevail until either one race or the other can triumphantly command the position, and in a political point of view, the votes. In the meantime we await further reports from Memphis, in order that we may avoid prematurely judging the merits of the case.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CAMPAIGN.—HESTER CLYMER.—The democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania now in the field is a Mr. Hester Clymer, of Berks county, a copperhead of the Vallandigham school. His opponent, the republican candidate, is General Geary, one of the most distinguished and popular Union soldiers of the war. The setting up of Clymer, therefore, against Geary amounts to a democratic defeat in advance. We have heretofore urged the propriety of a reconsideration of Clymer and the nomination of a candidate by the democracy acceptable, from his antecedents and opinions, to the Johnson republicans. The Baltimore American says that this step will probably be taken; that a movement is on foot for the withdrawal of Clymer and the substitution of a more available man for the Johnson Union platform upon which the democrats now profess to stand. The real fight in the October Pennsylvania election, however, will be upon the Congressmen and the Legislature; and for Congress and the next Legislature (which will have the election of a United States Senator) the efforts of all conservative Union men, republicans and democrats, should be directed against the game of Thaddeus Stevens and his henchman, Ferry. The candidate for Governor is only important as bringing strength or weakness to the party concerned upon these other issues; but even in this view Clymer is a dead weight that ought to be thrown off.

Board of Aldermen.

THE PROPOSED WIDENING OF FIFTH AVENUE.—A SITE FOR THE UNITED STATES POST OFFICE AND COURT HOUSE SELECTED.

The Board met at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, Alderman Norton in the chair.

Alderman Vance having presented a communication signed by Fifth Avenue property owners and protesting against the proposed widening of Fifth Avenue by the removal of stoops, areas, &amp;c., the document was referred to the special committee having the subject in charge.

Alderman McGowan offered a preamble and resolution to the effect that a commission having been appointed to report upon the selection of a suitable site for a Post Office and United States Courts, and that commission having decided that the City Hall Park was the most suitable locality; therefore,

Resolved, That a joint committee of three members of each Board be appointed to confer with the Commissioner of the Sanitary Fund, and tender to the United States Commissioners any portion of the Park south of a line drawn from the northern corner of Broome street and Park row, with the right to build vaults, upon such terms as they may deem desirable, taking into consideration the advantages to be derived from the city from the erection of said edifice at that point.

Subsequent to the adoption of this resolution the Chair appointed on such Committee Alderman McGowan, Varian, and Ryer.

On motion the Board adjourned to Monday afternoon next, at two o'clock.

Personal Intelligence.

General Greg Clay Smith, member of Congress from Kentucky, is stopping at the St. Nicholas.

Judge Ingraham, of this city, who has been presiding over the Circuit Court of "twelve, which has just closed was made the recipient of a vote of resolutions, upon the termination of the term, by the members of the bar of Oswego county, which resolutions set forth their appreciation of that gentleman as an "impartial judge and prompt scholar."

LITERARY NOTICES.

HISTORICAL HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. By BENJAMIN J. LEECH. Vol. I. Geo. W. Childs, Philadelphia.

One of the states in which the skill of the draughtsman and engraver has been called in to illustrate the text, with most advantage to the narrative, is Mr. Leech's history of the war just ended. It is seldom that such a careful compilation of facts and such correct artistic embellishments are to be found in the same book. There is not a page in it that does not contain explanatory engravings, the fidelity of which can be at once tested. Although the pictorial features of the work are those which will first attract attention, they must not be allowed to eclipse its literary merits. We can assure with truth that it is the first conscientiously written history of the war that has been given to the world since its close. It is neither one-sided as to its facts nor as to its conclusions. Mr. Leech, as a loyal man, of course cannot be expected to justify the course of the rebels; but every plea which has been urged in favor of secession, every extenuating circumstance which has been advanced in justification of the extreme measures resorted to by them during the war, finds a place in his narrative. It is thus we understand the duties of the historian; and it is a gratification to us to find that they are so understood by the historian himself. The work in its typographical features is a credit to the American press. It has been got up with a fastidiousness and a recklessness of expense which few but printers can appreciate. A choicer, daintier or more attractive object for the drawing room table could not well have been devised. It is all the more entitled to our admiration because it combines literary with artistic excellence and constitutes a monument to the patriotism, self-devotion and heroism of our soldiers the like of which has not hitherto been built up.

Reviews.

A Novel. By the Author of "The Silent Woman," "The King's Cope," &amp;c., &amp;c. Carleton, Publisher.

This is a story somewhat in the style of Trollope's "Dr. Thorne." The plot is good and the interest is well sustained throughout. The author gives us a little too much of English middle class country life and the little taste of small neighborhoods. Still it does not clog the progress of the story, which reads sufficiently rapidly. The heroine, Regina Howard, is a charming creature. Regina is the great-granddaughter of an old French nobleman and daughter of an English curate. She has been left an orphan early in life, and is brought up by her grandmother. She is very handsome, an excellent musician, and very amiable—qualities, which, of course, insure her rivals and enemies. She inherits a large fortune, of which her future lover and husband has been deprived by one of those combinations of ill-luck which are at the service of all novel writers. The lover is a certain Sir Albert Wallingham. His mother, a woman of great intellect and sentiment, is one of the prominent characters of the story, which has many striking features of resemblance to "Never Too Late to Mend."

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY, EMBRACING ELECTRO-PHYSIOLOGY AND ELECTRICITY AS A THERAPEUTIC. By ALFRED C. GARRETT, M. D. J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia.

There is no branch of medicine which has been more experimentally and ably still so little understood as that of which Dr. Garrett's book treats. Whenever the nervous system begins to manifest diseased action by local disturbance of a serious character electricity is generally one of the first remedies resorted to. Whether through ignorance on the part of the medical practitioner or through the inefficiency of the agent itself, we have seldom seen permanently beneficial effects result from its application. In this class of nervous affections, for example, in which the brain is the seat of the disease, the nervous system begins to manifest diseased action by local disturbance of a serious character electricity is generally one of the first remedies resorted to. Whether through ignorance on the part of the medical practitioner or through the inefficiency of the agent itself, we have seldom seen permanently beneficial effects result from its application. 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